

4. II. \mathcal{H}_2 NORM

numbering, perhaps, the four-fifths of all the opposition; and yet they have not attempted to ask the party to support Fillmore. Since his nomination, too, the increased difficulties in Kansas, and the outrages committed at Washington City, have caused us to feel as one man

the various par-
tely consistent.

Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Purviance (having to assist in the trial of some important suits) was present on the occasion. And although no notice of his presence had been previously

best condition of the laborer is personal slavery. Its necessities and education having

with deep interest. After reviewing the present state of the Slavery question, he referred to the present position of the South—said that Slavery was her whole politics; that Whigs, Americans, and Democrats, were the same thing in the slave States—all uniting for the protection

and advance of that institution. Referred to its bad effects, both moral and political. Mr. P. next attempted to show, and certainly did show, that Mr. Buchanan was wedded to the same

policy; and certainly did prove it, beyond a doubt. He concluded in a strong appeal for union against this mischievous policy, and without any side issue—assured us that there were no other issues—where the great body of the laborers are servile and abject, and are owned by a few wealthy men, must be regarded as entitled to less legal protection than capital. The man

"In conclusion, the meeting unanimously elected S. A. Purviance and A. Blakely delegates to the Philadelphia Convention."

The fusion that has taken place in Butler county is going on now in other parts of the

The following extract of a letter from Ohio is from one who knows a canvas can be most effectually conducted by the circulation of the colored newspaper. We commend his example to others:

HARMAN, WASHINGTON CO., O.,
June 13, 1856.

A few days since, Lewis R. Jewell said to my brother, Charles W. Jewell, "I will give twice as much as you, for the circulation of incendiary documents, if Mr. Putnam will give me on account of his humanity. Life is cheap here the Law of Force prevails; and what is Slavery but Force? The life of a laboring man is as cheap as the life of a slaveholder, and that the proper condition of the subject is the property of the employer. An apt illustration he before us, in the columns of the Weekly Monitor (Ala) Mail, of May 15th. Read the following notice, by its editor, of a slaveholder's murder of his slave."

"*Shut the Ringdove!*" a few days ago, Mr. Herbert, (formerly of Tuscaloosa, in this State)

M. C. from California, was attacked by a mob of the waiters at his hotel, in Washington. He promptly put a bullet through the head-waiter, and then surrendered to the authorities. There is no doubt he acted in self-defense.

"It is getting time that hotel waiters a little further north were convinced that they are servants, and not 'gentlemen' in disguise."

Now, there are none of these persons known where these papers come from, and some may refuse to take them from the offices, for fear of having to pay them. Will it be too much to ask you to put a receipt in the first number of the paper for six months? (Mr. Canan says that he will do so.)

We say, then, that the Democratic Party in the House, recognising as it does the supremacy of this sentiment, acted consistently in rejecting all inquiry into the facts of the case.

That the Filmore Know Nothings did the same, is easily understood when we remember the different estimate they place on the rights of native and foreign-born citizens.

As to the Republicans, they would have violated their principles by praising any course he might follow. Their cardinal doctrine was the equality and inviolability of the rights of all men, and they were not to be outdone in this by the Democrats.

To show that in the nation many did know, too, and in the unanimous support it received from his brother Republicans, there was nothing demagogical, in view to meet

years and nays. The same being given first, some of our good Pro-Slavery men, who feel as much for the rights of the colored man as the degree, are trying to convince the Irish here that the *years*, which are mostly Democrats, were for investigation, while the *nays*, which are mostly Republicans, were for opposition to it. I do not know how the vote was put to the House, but I must confess that at first sight, as it reads in the *Era*, it does look as though the *years* were in the majority.

For a party effect, we may remark, that we do not know one man among them who can be persuaded that the Irish vote of this country can be detached from the Democratic Party, nor can we find any man in any Republican newspaper who would attempt to persuade our friends on Mr. Knowlton's resolution for party purpose. We should not again have referred to the matter, had not our correspond-

As quite a number of your papers are taken in this vicinity, I would suggest that you state the matter more clearly, so that our opponents shall not receive the wrong Irish, who feel that a great wrong has been done them, in refusing to mete out justice to the murderer of one of their countrymen. E. J. LEE.

We stated the case with perfect clearness, but will try again, so that the Pro-Slavery friends of our correspondent shall not have a

ment called upon us to correct a miserable misrepresentation of it by Pro-Slavery men.

AN INQUIRY.

WEST LEXTON, Ohio, June 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era.

It is currently reported that Colonel J. C. Fremont has a farm in South Carolina, and has it stocked with his own slaves. Now, if

plank to stand upon, May 15th, Mr. Knowlton, a Republican member of the House, from Maine, moved a preamble and resolution, the former reciting the facts of the killing of Kent St. John by Herbert, and the latter being as follows: "Resolved, That the members of the Judiciary of this House be, and they are hereby instructed to take the case of the above-named Philmont T. Herbert into consideration, that

The resolution, observe, proposes an inquiry into the facts of the case, and into the propriety of the action of the Senate in the premises, and is moved by a Republican member.

Messrs. Cobb and Stephens, of Georgia, Democratic members, the former being a legislator before Voting for him, but we hope no Republican will suffer himself to be misled by the silly stories of Men who can swear by the Cincinnati Platform.—*Ed. Era.*

What good will the enabling bill of the Senate do, if emigrants from the Free States to Kansas, like those from Chicago, mentioned in our news columns, are first to be disarmed at the mouth of the river?

er of the Democratic Party, denied that the question was one of privilege, but the Chair (Mr. Banks) having stated that he would submit to the House whether it would entertain the resolution as a question of privilege, Mr. Stephens moved to lay the question of the resolution on the table. The subject of this motion was to rest the whole subject upon the question of privilege. Of Lexington, Missouri, and then met by an army of Missourians at Westport, and marched back again, the result of passing Illinois and squaring the People of Kansas votes fairly and squarely, on their own consciences, so long as the borders of Missouri will suffer no people but themselves and Southern men to enter the Territory? Every day, the burden on the Free State grows heavier.

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, has intimated his purpose to give the People's nominee, Col. Fremont.

COLONEL FREMONT'S LETTER TO THE NATIONAL FRONTAL AMERICANS.

The following letter from Colonel Fremont is in reply to a letter from the Committee of the National Frontal Americans:

Oldwader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlin, Clinebarger, Camp of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Deane, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Maryland, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Maine, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harrison, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Maryland, Leech, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kett, Kennett, Netter, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of

respective constituencies, my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished expression of confidence in me. I am, however, personally interested in the welfare of the country, I have been strongly impressed by the generous spirit of conciliation which influenced the action of your assembly, and I have been disposed to disposition to avoid all special questions that might lead to defeat unanimity in the great cause, for the sake of which it was conceded that differences of opinion should be laid aside.

Those who voted against the motion of Mr Stephens—to lay the question of reception on the table—were

"Nas—Messrs. Albright, Alliance, Earhart, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billingshaw, Burlingame, Bliss, Bradshaw, Breunton, Bullinton, Burleigh, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Cass, Chase, Claiborne, Clawsen, Coffax, Craig, Cushman, Davis, Edwards, Claiborne, Dick, Dickinson, Flagg, Gallows,

[illegible]

worth—70." All *Republicans*, except Kelly, an Irish Democratic member from New York, Williams, (a Hard), from New York, and Humphrey Marshall, a Fillmore American, from Kentucky.

